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RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

MR. NICOLSON,

IN your paper of the 28th of April laſt, I obſerved a publication inſerted by Col. Richard James, of Cumberland, which would have paſſed unnoticed by me, had he not have attempted to injure my credit thereby. Now in order to juſtify my conduct with reſpect to my tranſactions with James, I ſhall give a ſtate of facts, and ſubmit to the public, whether the gentleman deſerves moſt to be reflected on for his rapacious diſpoſition (which has made him attempt to take unjuſtifiable advantages) or for his ignorance.

I purchaſed of Col James a tract of land in the county of Louiſa, for which I was to give him a conſideration of £. 1317;—one hundred of which was to be paid in a certain negro, which he then made choice of, to be delivered within three or four months from the date of our contract, three hundred pounds to be paid in caſh ſome ſhort time after the negroes delivery, and the reſidue amounting to £. 917;—was to be paid in lands lying in the diſtrict of Kentucky, the value of which was to be aſcertained by gentlemen named in our agreement.

The two firſt payments, I accordingly made him: now at the time of our contract, James took no ſecurity of me for the latter payment of £ 917;—and after I had made the payments above-mentioned, I voluntarily gave him ſuch ſecurity for the laſt payment, as he required (which I think at leaſt carried the face of fair dealing:) *Previous* to our contract, I informed James, that the lands out of which he was to receive payment of £. 917; was lands wherein other perſons had an intereſt; that thoſe lands were undivided, but that as ſoon as the nature of things would admit of a diviſion, it ſhould take place; within 8 or 9 months after our contract, James applied to me to have the lands valued, I then informed him, they ſtill were undivided, and conſequently impoſſible for me to comply therewith.

But at the ſame time informed him of other lands that I owned in that country, ſituated not altogether in the ſame manner of thoſe firſt mentioned, as they might be divided at any time by my agent; namely, Col Nicholas Meriwether, I propoſed paying him in theſe laſt mentioned lands, which propoſal he readily agreed to, and employed a perſon as his agent to attend the valuers; but from my being adviſed by his neighbours, not to put too great a power in his hands, I propoſed ſending a letter to Col. Meriwether by his agent, requeſting his attention to the buſineſs and likewiſe wiſhed to have inſerted in our writing hereon, that a valuation ſhould not take place, without Col. Meriwether's having previous notice thereof; thoſe requeſts he peremptorily refuſed, in conſequence of which I declined proceeding farther therein.

Now is it not preſumable, that James wiſhed to have the prime parts of my lands valued and throw the barrens (if any ſuch there are) on my ſhoulders; the gentleman has given me notice, that he has directed his agent in the weſtern country to call on the gentlemen who were appointed to value thoſe lands, and proceed therein, without either mine or my agents preſence; now I ſhould be glad to know how the ingenious gentleman will particularize my dividend: James's refuſal to have my letter ſent by his agent to Col. Meriwether looks (at leaſt) ſuſpicious that he wiſhed and meant to take an advantage.

Your's

WM. MERIWETHER.

The GENEROUS SAILOR.

A FEW weeks ago, I remember it was on a rainy morning, as I was walking along one of the back-ſtreets of the city, I was very much ſtruck with the melancholy figure of a blind man, who was endeavouring to excite charity, by ſinging a love-ſick ballad. Miſery could not have found among the numbers of diſtreſſed mortals, a form more ſuited to her nature.

Whilſt I was contemplating the wretchedneſs of the object, and comparing it with the ſtrain which neceſſity compelled him to chaunt, a ſailor, who came whiſtling along the ſtreet, with a ſtick under his arm, ſtopped and purchaſed a ballad of him. God preſerve you! cried the blind man, for I have not taſted bread this bleſſed day; when the ſailor, looking round him for a moment, ſprung up four ſteps into a baker's ſhop, near which he ſtood, and returned immediately, thruſt a ſm'l loaf quietly into the poor man's hand, and went off whiſtling as he came.

I was ſo affected with this ſingular act of generoſity, that I called the honeſt ſeaman back to me, taking the little ſilver I had about me, which I think was no more than four ſhillings; thy nobleneſs of ſoul, ſaid I, and the goodneſs of thy heart, my lad, which I have ſeen ſo bright an inſtance of, makes me ſorry that I cannot reward thee as thou doſt deſerve. I muſt, however, beg your acceptance of this trifle, as a ſmall teſtimony how much I admire thy generous nature. God bleſs your noble honour! Said the ſailor, and thank you; but we will divide the prize-money fairly; ſo ſtepping back to the blind man, he gave him half of it; and clapping him upon the ſhoulder at the ſame time, he added withal, here are two ſhillings for thee, my blind Cupid, for which you are not obliged to me, but a noble gentleman who ſtands within five yards of you; ſo get into harbour and make thyſelf warm, and keep thy hum-ſtrum for fairer weather. Then giving his hat a quick wave over his head, he thanked me again, and went nimbly down the ſtreet.

Would the money-loving man have obſerved this blind ſongſter? If he had, would his eyes have been open, or ſenſes awake to the noble act of the honeſt ſeaman? Or if they had, would he not have ſheltered himſelf in the old obſervation, that ſailors get their money like horſes, and ſpend it like aſſes!—If this be ſo, I thank my propitious ſtars that I am not a money-loving man.

It is, I believe, pretty generally agreed, that, in the eye of mankind, the ſchemes and deſigns of men derive their principal merit and *eclat* from their ſucceſs alone; while individuals are diſpoſed to eſtimate things according to the labour and pains which they have beſtowed in acquiring them. We can, therefore, no longer wonder that they, whoſe lives have been one continued ſcene of toil and trouble in acquiring money, ſhould be tenacious of poſſeſſing it, and derive their importance from it. But be that as it may, poor as I am, and poor as I am like to be, I would not forego the diſpoſition of mind, to which I owe the honeſt pleaſure I received from the generous deed of the ſailor, for all the riches which have been acquired by money-loving men, from the time of Tyre and Sidon to the preſent hour.

I do not affect to deſpiſe riches; on the contrary, I wiſh to be rich. But God, who reads my heart, knows that it is not from a ſordid motive, or from any ſuperiority that wealth may give me; but that I might extend the circuit of my benevolence, and practice the duties, as well as feel the ſentiments of charity.

The rich have no real advantage over others, but in this delightful employment of exerting their wealth for the purpoſes of beneficence.—The ſecret ſigh which I heave for the wretched, and the ſilent tear which I ſhed over the miſerable, however unaccompanied they may be with actual almſgiving, are equally recorded in the volume of Heaven, with the moſt bountiful acts of charity;—and we well know, that in a future world, the contents of that volume will determine our final ſtate and unalterable alotment.

HAGUE, MARCH 17.

LAST Friday Sir James Harris paid his viſit of ceremony, as Ambaſſador extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, to the Prince Stadtholder, in great ſtate. His carriage was very ſplended, and drawn by ſix horſes, ornamented with a vaſt quantity of Orange ribbons. A number of young girls, dreſſed in white, with orange coloured ſaſhes and ribbons, ſtrewed flowers before his Excellency. His Serene Highneſs returned the viſit the next day in the greateſt ſtate, amidſt the acclamations of a vaſt concourſe of people, and girls, ornamented with orange ribbons, ſtrewing flowers, and making the air ring with the cry of "Long live the Prince of Orange and the King of England" In ſhort, nothing could exceed the univerſal joy and marks of reſpect expreſſed on this occaſion by all ranks for the Houſe of Orange and the King of Great-Britain.

VIENNA, May 21.

LETTERS from Conſtantinople, dated the 8th of April, bring advice of a complete victory having been obtained by the Boſnians near Semendria, over 3000 Auſtrians whom they drove to flight, after having ſlain a thouſand of them. In confirmation of this account, the courier who brought it produced to the Grand Seignor the head of the Auſtrian Colonel who commanded in the action, with a great number of ears cut off from the vanquiſhed enemy.

We learn by advices from the Prince of Cobourg, General of horſe, bearing date the 30th April, that the Turks belonging to the garriſon of Chotina, made two attacks on the poſts of Rohatin and Bojana Loſa, defended by a detached party of troops under command of that General. Major General Schmerzing, who holds the command of Derbaſchiniz, having ſent off a diviſion of the regiment of Khevenhuller, to Bojana Loſa, they were attacked between eight and nine in the morning of the 24th of April by a party of 1500 Turks and Tartars, compoſed of horſe and foot. One diviſion of the corps inſtantly fell upon a piquet party of our infantry poſted with a piece of cannon in the front of Bojana Loſa; but a patrole party, compoſed of a Lieutenant, a corporal, and twelve privates, on their march from Rohatin, under command of Baron Kienmayer, Captain of a regiment of huſſars, joining our infantry, theſe two inconſiderable bodies forced the Turks to retreat. The Captain's horſe was wounded, as were ſix of the privates of the huſſars. They had only one man killed and one wounded. Our party, to prevent their communication being cut off with the corps to which they belonged, retired with their piece of cannon.

The Turks afterwards ſeveral times attempted to ſurround us, but through the excellent manœuvres of Meſſrs Klein and Borwitz, the inceſſant fire of our artillery, and the undaunted reſolution of our troops during a conteſt of three hours, the enemy were forced to retreat and give up the project they had formed to cut off all our diviſion.

We had 19 men killed and 72 wounded, among the laſt was Captain Borwitz, who received two wounds. There remained only on the field of battle 8 Turks and 18 of their horſes, as they always carry off as many of the killed and wounded as poſſible. The bravery of our troops, commiſſioned officers, ſubalterns, and ſoldiers in general, is highly extolled by the Prince of Cobourg and Major General Schmerzing. The Captains Klein, Borwitz, and the Baron Keinmayer, particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves in this action.

One of the four companies of the regiment, poſted at Rohatin, under Major General Jordez, having been ſent under the command of Captain O'Donovan, towards the redoubt of that place, was attacked on the 24th of April, between the hours of eight and nine in the morning, by a body of 400 Turks; but they made a reſolute defence for ſome time, both with their muſketry and artillery. Major Plank, of the ſame regiment, who was ſtationed at the grand poſt with three other companies, having heard the report of the cannon, diſpatched Captain Pottier with his company to ſuccour Captain O'Donovan, and cover the flank of the redoubt of Rohatin, and ordered the two remaining companies under arms.

Two hours afterwards the enemy appeared with their whole force upon an aſcent oppoſite the redoubt of Rohatin, from whence their cavalry attacked ours with incredible fury; but Major Plank having time to bring up the two pieces of artillery that had been placed at the redoubt, received the troops ſent for his relief, and, at the ſame time, commanding the whole valley, as his artillery was placed on an eminence, he attacked the enemy with ſuch viguor for the ſpace of an hour and a half, as forced them to retire in the greateſt diſorder. We loſt 37 men, among whom was the brave Captain Pottier. The number of the wounded is computed at 56. The Turks left upon the ſpot 39 men, ſeveral turbans and ſabres, a proof that many officers had fallen in the action. They had hidden many of their heads in hayſtacks and carried off many of their wounded in waggons.

The Prince of Cobourg received intelligence that the Turks themſelves rate their loſs upon this occaſion, at 200 men. Our officers and men gave the higheſt proofs of valour, in contending with ſuch ſeperior force.

LONDON, May 29.

THE Court of Spain have formally ſignified to the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, that no oppoſition will be given to the paſſage of the Ruſſian fleet into the Mediterranean—that, on the contrary, they will receive every ſuccour that they may wiſh for in their voyage, and that the ports of Spain will be opened for them to refreſh.

By the laſt accounts received from the Weſt-Indies the merchants are in expectation of the arrival of upwards of *ſixty ſail* of ſhips with the new ſugars, before the expiration of three weeks.

The price of ſugars is expected to fall very conſiderably in the courſe of a few days.

May 30. The Britiſh veſſel ſent on diſcoveries in the year 1784, and to aſcertain whether a north-eaſt or north weſt paſſage to China was practicable, and now on its return to Europe from Canton, went farther northward than Captain Cook, but could not double the Cape, in order to return by the ſea that lies between the North Cape, and Eaſt Greenland, but it is ſtretched out ſo near the Pole that the attempt was found to be totally impracticable. Though ſailing to 83 degrees, they could not find the entrance into that part where Davis's Straights communicate with the ocean on the weſtern ſide of the continent of America, within the Arctic circle.

A few days ſince, a violent affray happened in the [illegible] regiment, ſtationed in Gibraltar, which unfortunately terminated in a duel between Major Benjamin Chapman, the commanding officer of the regiment at the time, and Captain De Lancey, an American gentleman belonging to the ſame corps.

When they met at the ground, Captain De Lancey made a moſt extraordinary declaration, viz. "That Major Chapman might fire, if he thought proper; but, for his part, he was reſolved not to diſcharge his piſtol, until the muzzle of it touched the Major's breaſt" To which the Major replied. "That he had expected, when he came there to decide their differences upon the point of honor, that it was to be with a gentleman, and not an aſſaſſin;" at the ſame inſtant, he threw away his piſtols, and left the ground with his ſecond.

His Majeſty was ſo much offended with the conduct of Captain De Lancey, that he has commanded his name to be ſtruck out of the army liſt forever; and has likewiſe ordered that the Major ſhould be reprimanded for accepting a challenge from an inferior officer: We preſume on the principal, that a ſubaltern may be replaced in the ſervice, without any material injury to the public, but a commanding officer cannot.

Yeſterday a full Board of Admiralty was held, when two frigates were put into commiſſion, ſeveral officers were admited on the half-pay liſt, and divers promotions took place. At the breaking up of the Board, a meſſenger was ſent down to Portſmouth and Plymouth.

From the borders of the Danube, May 11.

"We have received certain accounts that the Grand Vizir is arrived in Servia with the greater part of his army."

The magiſtrates of Bruſſels went in form on Friday, the 27th of laſt month, to Lac, the ſeat of their Royal highneſſes the arch duke and ducheſs, to apologize for the inſult that had been offered to them by the refuſal of the ſubſidy which they aſſured them had ſince been voted unanimouſly; with the ſincereſt contrition for having ſo groſſly offended, and in full confidence that after ſuch an atonement every thing would be generouſly pardoned and forgotten In conſequence of this ſubmiſſion, of which the whole town approved, except Monſieur Vandernoot, and his partizans, her Royal highneſs after lamenting that they ſhould have behaved ſo ill to their beſt friend, declared herſelf ſatisfied with the apology, and that ſhe cheerfully forgave what had happened.

Several letters from Conſtantinople mention, that the releaſe of the Ruſſian ambaſſador from the Seven Towers, is to be attributed in a great part to the remonſtrances of the Britiſh envoy there; who, in a conference with the Grand Viſer; repreſented the impolicy of continuing a practice ſo directly contrary to the law of nations The French letters give all the merit of this affair to the influence of the Compte de Choiſeul. Be this as it may, the two Imperial ambaſſadors are now at liberty, and on their way home.

The Duke of Brunſwick has reſigned all his military employments to the King of Pruſſia, and retired from public life. What can have occaſioned this ſudden and extraordinary determination is not fully known—many conjectures have ariſen on the occaſion, and none of them perhaps founded in truth. This is certain, that he expreſſed his diſſatisfaction, in a private letter, of the violent and impolitic proceedings of the Princeſs of Orange—and this having penetrated to her ears, and no doubt offended her, the Duke perceived a viſible coldneſs on his return to the Hague.

On Tueſday (the 14th day of Mr. Haſtings's trial) Mr Adam opened the firſt part of the ſecond charge againſt Mr Haſtings, which related to the tranſactions in the province of Oude, when the begums, or Princeſſes of Oude were plundered, on the pretence of being in a confederacy againſt the Engliſh. In the courſe of winding up his proof, which was done by Mr. Adam with a great degree of fire and animation, Mr. Haſtings incautiouſly and loudly whiſpered to Mr. Sumner, one of his bail, "that the aſſertion was falſe:"—upon which Mr. Adam, whoſe face was directly oppoſite to the priſoner, (and by that poſition could not avoid hearing the words) caught fire:—'I aſſert my right as a manager, in the proſecution of a very high and important nature; and I will not be interrupted by the indecent obſervations of the priſoner, made for the purpoſe of inſulting me; otherwiſe I ſhould not, on behalf of the commons of England, have deigned to notice them. I ſhall not break the thread of my arguments; but if any ſuch intemperate and inſulting expreſſion is heard from the priſoner in future, I ſhall certainly claim the attention and ſupport of the houſe." A general call of hear! hear!

The funeral of the celebrated COUNT de BUFFON, at Paris, was attended by at leaſt twenty thouſand people, who ſhewed evident marks of ſorrow for the death of ſo great a man. His body was opened after his death, and his diſorder proved to be the ſtone, fifty ſeven being found in his bladder, many of which were as big as a bean, and about thirty of a triangular ſhape and cryſtaline; all the other parts were perfectly ſound. The faculty were of opinion his life might have been eaſily preſerved if he had ſubmitted to be cut.

Among the *faſhionables* of the preſent day may be ranked that of a *breakfaſt party:* Lady Gideon, on Saturday laſt, gave an entertainment, denominated in the polite circles breakfaſt, to a number of the firſt nobility and gentry, between three and four o'clock in the afternoon.

Extract of a letter from Ruſſels, April 14

"The terms of peace which Ruſſia offered to the Porte, could not poſſibly be acceded to, and were intended only to blind their own people and the reſt of Europe; for though the Turks are not rich, their treaſury is in infinitely better order than thoſe of their adverſaries. I was aſſured at Vienna that the Ruſſian army in particular, was in want of neceſſaries of every kind, and that money was ſo ſcarce, the archduke was prevented going to Tandade from the difficulty that would have attended his appearing as he wiſhed, and as he ought: There may be perhaps a little exaggeration in the account, but it is the opinion of many intelligent and well informed perſons, that the allied empires cannot carry on a war for two years without a ſupply of caſh from ſome other powers, or the interpoſition of miracles in their favour.

"I will not pretend to ſay whether it is from the want of an intereſt in the cauſe, or the deſperate preſent mode of Turkiſh fighting, that the deſertions ſhould be attributed; but in the Auſtrian army they are become moſt alarmingly frequent and extenſive; the Germans are good ſoldiers, but they feel an awkwardneſs in the idea of engaging a ſet of deſperate fellows, who, as I mentioned in my laſt, neither give or require quarters."

The Imperial Miniſter at Venice has preſented to the ſenate a moſt ſpirited memorial, in which he declares "That if the government of Venice do not inſtantly give ſufficient reaſon for their naval armament and declare which ſide they mean to take in the preſent war with the Turks, his maſter will forthwith commence hoſtilities againſt that Republic.

The ſtates of Venice have publiſhed their formal refuſal to permit the Ruſſian fleet making uſe of their ports. It is dated in the Predagi (i. e. Council or Senate) on the 1ſt of March.

The preſent ſeat of bloodſhed between the Turks and Auſtrians lies towards Crim, or Little Tartary, to which the fortreſs Choczim may be ſuppoſed the key. The Tartar Han, or Chan, by ancient compact, is obliged to furniſh the Grand Seignor with one hundred thouſand men. The Chriſtian provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia, which were made tributaries to the Turks in 1574, are alſo obliged to take the field under the Mahometan banner. The little republic of Raguſa, on the coaſt of Dalmatia, is alſo tributary to and obliged to aſſiſt the Turks. Georgia, Circaſſia, and Mingrelia, are alſo tributaries. The Grand Seignior can command no other aids; but for want of an early junction of the Ruſſian and Auſtrian armies, the latter have the worſt of it as yet, even where the famous Count Romanzow, in the laſt war, defeated the Ottomans.

The parliaments of the different provinces of France, agreeable to the nature of the conſtitution, were formerly conſidered but as a body of magiſtrates, aſſembled together at particular ſtated periods, to determine on criminal and civil caſes of importance, and the States General, compoſed of the Princes of the blood, the Nobility and deputies from each province, in which the Sovereign ſat as Preſident; had the ſole power of enacting laws, enregiſtering or rejecting edicts, and forming ſuch arrangements as they thought moſt conducive to the welfare and benefit of the kingdom. Thoſe aſſemblies were diſcontinued ever ſince the beginning of the diſturbances in France, which afterwards broke out into civil wars, and this was done by the advice of the Guiſes, who then had a moſt powerful party; and as there was but a weak Prince on the throne, dictated to every thing by thoſe Noblemen, as alſo by an ambitious and reſtleſs mother, the Queen Dowager, no aſſembly of the ſtates could then be called to deviſe means to heal thoſe unhappy diviſions, nor indeed ever ſince that period have they been convoked The Monarchs, however, indulged the Parliaments in the ſhadow of a power not originally belonging to them, in order to pacify the people, and to keep up a ſhew of the ancient conſtitution of the realm, as handed down from the inſtitution of Pharamond.

The Dukes d'Uzes, de la Rochfoucalt, d'Aumont, d'Luxemburgh, de Prazen, and de Fitz James, have expreſſed by letters to the King their concern for his Majeſty's late proceedings The Monarch, in his anſwer to them, haughtily attributes theſe letters to want of reflection and forgetfulneſs.

Extract of a letter from Elſineure, May 6.

"The 3d inſt. the Good Hope, Capt. Forſter, of Salem (in America) ſtruck on the Anholt reef, where, it is ſuppoſed, ſhe will be loſt. She has a rich cargo of fruit, wine, and oil in, from Liſbon. Several ſloops from hence, are diſpatched to her aſſiſtance."

The French ſquadron of evolution for the preſent year, will conſiſt of two ſhips of the line, 7 frigates, and 9 corvettes, which are to be under the command of the Marquis de Nieul

JUNE 18.

The Nobleſſe and principal people of France are in arms; they have juſt preſented a very animated remonſtrance, in which they aſſert themſelves very unanimouſly—with ſome expanſion of ſpirit, with ſome vigour of ſtyle.

THE REMONSTRANCE.

"Your Majeſty will learn, with wonder, what violence, under your name, has been perpetrated againſt the Magiſtrates of Brittany

"Juſtice is no more! Her ſanctuary is prophaned. From what ſhould be the defence of the State, we dread its oppreſſion! The ſoldiery, your Miniſters would uſurp over us? The civil power is abrogated!

"Sire, where is the alarm to lead us, when each political and civil claim is at once endangered? If the ſtate is agitated for its Magiſtrates—if each citizen riſes for himſelf?

"Diſappointment ſharpens ſufferings, if not cenſure. Your Majeſty's reign began auſpicious under the laws, and each legal adminiſtration!—A national aſſembly was promiſed. Your promiſe failing all other objects fail with it! If there is any combination left to lift up France from its abyſs, it is not when force is trampling upon juſtice.

"For while the Conſtitution writhes and languiſhes under its late loſs, the hurt, like the violence, is felt in every part. The Crown muſt ſhake, when ſubjects tremble!

"The great principal now clamoured through all France, for each natural immunity and implied political claim, Brittany uplifts a higher tone—for poſitive rights as immutable as religion; as ſacred as an oath

"Sire, turn not away your eyes from the ſolemn contract with your ſtates, when Britanny was thus by you recognized in their rights; That the adminiſtration of juſtice, unchanged by their own conſent, ſhould never change, and that each edict and declaration ſhould be confirmed by the Parliament of the Province.

"Now, Sire, from what ought to be, advert to what is; the edicts come to be enregiſtered are without our conſent, as our conſent would be without our deliberation!

"The Conſtitution therefore, is no more Inſtead of a proper Parliament national and plenary, your ſubſtitute tribunal is at once alien, illegitimate, and incompetent—can neither know the power, nor feel for the liberties of Britanny.

"Thus are theſe commiſſaries, and the troops with them, hoſtile to the ſacred engagements of your Majeſty. All, alas! muſt be diſorder and diſtruſt, till the Magiſtrates are reſtored to the law, and thoſe laws recovered to the nation! A nation, whoſe entire annals are filled with ſo many proofs of zeal, fidelity, and love!

(Signed)

"Les Deputes des Etates des Bratagne."

The French, in compliment to their allies, the States of America, have juſt launched at Breſt a new 74 gun ſhip called the America.

The Duke of Orleans received an expreſs on Wedneſday morning to inform him, that the tumult in Britanny had grown ſo alarming, that two regiments of which he is Colonel, were on their march to queil the riot—and that there were ſerious apprehenſions for the dock yard at Breſt, as it had been threatened to be ſet on fire and deſtroyed by the people.

On Sunday evening a letter, of which the following are the contents, was ſent to each of thoſe Patriots.

"You are hereby ſolemnly commanded by the King to remove from Paris, &c and not, on any account, to approach nearer the capital than one hundred miles, til you receive the King's further orders. The place in which you take up your reſidence muſt be made known to his Majeſty, who likewiſe orders that you do not, on any account, leave the kingdom, or change the place of your effects.

An officer of the firſt rank was charged with the delivery of the above to each of the Peers.

It is ſingular, that the ſpirit of reſiſtance in France ſhould firſt break out in Britanny, a province moſtly inhabited by the ancient Cambro Britains. They have not loſt their Welch deſire for independence.

WHITEHALL, June 6.

YESTERDAY Sir Lloyd Kennon was introduced at St. James's, and had the honour to kiſs his Majeſty's hand on being appointed Chief Juſtice of the Court of King's Bench, in the room of William Earl of Mansfield, whoſe reſignation was made out on Tueſday evening laſt.

Earl Mansfield has been Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench exactly thirty-two years, having been raiſed thereto in May 1756, on the deceaſe of Sir Dudley Rider.

BOSTON, Auguſt 5.

WE hear from St. John's that a large ſtore in that place belonging to Benedict Arnold, on the 11th ult was conſumed by fire. The loſs is computed at £5 500 ſterling—the ſtore 1500—goods 4000. A ſon of Mr. Arnold was conſiderably burnt, inſomuch that his life was deſpaired of

Yeſterday, Monſieur WARVILLE and Colonel TERRIERS gentlemen of literary and military eminence, who arrived hear in the laſt ſhip from France, ſet off for New York: We hear they were honored with letters from the Marquis de la FAYETTE, and other diſtinguiſhed perſonages to the firſt characters in the metropolis—*one of whom*, we have to regret, they had not an opportunity of being introduced to!!!!

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 12.

ABOUT twenty years ſince, the following paragraph appeared in the Bath newſpaper:—"Yeſterday was married, Miſs ——— S——h, a young lady of ten thouſand pounds fortune, to ——— Y———e, Eſq; which, however, is inconſiderable when put in competition with the beauty of her perſon, and the elegance of her addreſs and manners;" and ſhe certainly had that fortune, and poſſeſſed rare accompliſhments. She never went out without a chair, and was what even now would be called a very fine lady. But alas! how tranſient and changeable are the affairs of this world!—That very woman may now be ſeen every day in Bath going about in rags and filth, as bad as any of that part of the fair ſex who rake cinders, and ſleep upon bulks in the pariſh of St. Giles. She has a weekly allowance, and the minute it is paid, a pint of gin, a pint of brandy, and a couple of candles are purchaſed, by the light of which laſt ſhe drinks till ſhe cannot ſee. Moſt mornings ſome compaſſionate female gives her a cloak or ſomething to cover her nakedneſs, and to keep her warm, but before night the gift is diſtilled into gin.

Auguſt 13. Several reports have lately circulated reſpecting an attack ſaid to have been made on a party of the troops ſtationed in the territory north-weſt of the Ohio. The beſt information we can collect, is from a gentleman juſt arrived from the Muſkingham, who ſays that a party of the Chippawas, about 20, had been ſome time loitering about the camp, where the ſtores were collected for the general treaty, under the guard of a corporal and ten men, that taking advantage of this ſmall party, they in the night made an attack and killed two centinels, wounded a third, ſuppoſed mortally, and ſcalped a mulatto man; that being fired upon by the remainder of the guard, they retreated without doing any further damage, or effecting their deſign, which was to plunder the ſtores. Upon this outrage being committed, the Delawares, a very friendly tribe, not only gave proofs of their diſapprobation of the meaſure by words, but actually ſeized ſix of the principal Indians who had been guilty of this attack, and delivered them into the hands of our troops; and that they were ſafely conducted to Fort Harmer, where our informant ſaw them in irons.

The ſtores have ſince been removed to a place of greater ſecurity, and the treaty is now expected to be held at Fort Harmer.

Notwithſtanding this accident, (for ſo it is viewed in the weſtern country) it is expected that there will be a full meeting of the Indians at the treaty; from which great advantages will accrue, as the natives in general ſeem well diſpoſed to cultivate harmony and a good underſtanding with our ſettlers in that quarter.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 31.

WE hear from New York, that as ſoon as the intelligence reached that city, of the adoption of the Conſtitution by that ſtate, a number of federaliſts, as

[illegible] malevolent tories, refugees, and those who have been fostered in the bosom of our enemies during the late contest with Great Britain, call themselves assembled in the night, when every thing was hushed in silence and repose, and attacked the dwelling of Mr. Thomas Greenleaf, the Editor of the Old New York Journal, and destroyed the printing apparatus; because, it is said, some of the above-mentioned gentry, were displeased at the account given in that paper of last Tuesday's parade.

The particulars of this violence and outrage have not yet reached us, having received no New York papers by yesterday's post. We shall therefore only observe for the present, that the New York Journal, hitherto so obnoxious to British tyranny, was originally established and conducted till the close of the war, by that ever to be revered patriot and printer, the late JOHN HOLT, deceased; and until this villainous transaction, was the actual property of Mrs. Oswald, and her children.

If these be the dawnings of the new federal government, good Lord deliver us from such a monster in its meredian glory! O! Liberty where hast thou taken refuge? Where are thy firm and steady friends, who sustained the blasts and fury of tyrants in the memorable periods of 1774, 1775, 1776? Are there none remaining to support and uphold thy drooping and dejected head!

AUGUST 18.

Account of the works now carrying on at Cherbourg, to make an Haven for ships of war.

In the open sea, above a league from town, and within half a mile west of a rock called L'Isle Peles, a pier is begun, with a design of conducting it to the shore, somewhat beyond Point Hommer, about two miles westward of Cherbourg. In order to this, a strong frame of timber work, of the shape of a truncated cone, having been constructed on the beach, was buoyed out, and sunk in a depth of water; which at lowest ebb is 35 feet, and where the tide rises, near 20 feet. The diameter of this cone at bottom is about 60 yards, its height 70 feet; and the area on its top large enough to receive a battery of cannon, with which it is hereafter to be fortified. Its solid contents are 2500 French toises, which in our measure (allowing the French foot to be to the English as 144 to 135) will amount to 24,250 cubic yards nearly. Several other cones of equal dimensions are sunk at convenient distances from each other, forming the line of the pier; their number when compleat, it is said, will be forty. As soon as any one of these is carried to its place, it is filled with stones, which are dug from Mount Rouille and other rocks near the coast, and brought on horses to the shore, whence they are conveyed to the cones in vessels of 40 or 50 or 80 tons burthen. In like manner, but with greater labour and expence, the spaces between the cones are filled up with stone, thrown loosely into the sea, till the heap is raised above the water. On this mass, as on a foundation, a wall of masonry work is to be erected. The length of the whole is near five miles. On L'Isle Peles and Point Hommer, before mentioned, fortifications are constructed, bomb proof, to defend the haven and pier. It is the opinion of some persons, that this stupendous mole may be injured or destroyed by what is called a ground sea, i. e. a sea when the waters are agitated to the bottom, and this sometimes happens, when a strong wind, after having put the waves in motion, suddenly shifts to the opposite quarter.

POUGHKEEPSIE, AUGUST 12.

A recent effect of the bite of a mad dog.

ON or about the 7th of March last, Mr. James Barrit, of Fredericksburg, in this county, with six of his children, were bit by a small puppy belonging to Mr. Barrit. They supposed the crossness of the dog was owing to the children pestering him, previous to which he had bit a cat, which soon run mad; this gave them some alarm: The bites however had no apparent effect on either of them until the 27th of July last, at which time one of the children, a lad in the eleventh year of his age, who was bit the worst was taken with exquisite pain in the knee and leg which had been bit; from thence communicating into all parts of the body, and more especially the head, which was much swelled. On the 28th he appeared stupid and senseless; on the 29th he was in great distress, and at times bereaved of his senses; on the 30th he was at times raving, running about the house, at others sensible, and would beg for water, but could not drink. Thus he remained in the utmost distress imaginable, until the morning of the 31st, when he expired, leaving his relatives to lament the loss, under fearful apprehensions of soon sharing the same fate.

RICHMOND, August 28.

A PETERSBURG paper says, we learn from North Carolina, that the Convention of that state have not absolutely rejected the New Constitution—but have proposed a bill of rights, and amendments to the most exceptionable and ambiguous parts of the same—which they conceive ought to be laid before Congress and the states, previous to the ratification of the New Constitution on the part of the state of North Carolina. The bill of rights and amendments are nearly the same as those proposed by this state, except in two instances, which we are informed are local to North Carolina; but this locality does not militate against the interest of any other state. The New Constitution was discussed, clause by clause, in a committee of the whole Convention, and the report of the committee was a bill of rights and amendments, previous to the ratification which was agreed to by the Convention by a majority of 102. Yeas 184.—Nays 82. It was the opinion of that Convention, that the Congress will call a General Convention to consider the proposed amendments; that the deliberations of that Convention will be submitted to Conventions in the several states; and that their state not having rejected the Constitution absolutely, will not be precluded from calling a Convention to adopt it, should they think proper so to do. They passed two recommendations to their Legislature; the one, to make the most effectual and speedy provision for the redemption of the paper money, now in circulation; the other to lay an impost, for the use of Congress, on goods imported into North Carolina, similar to that which shall be laid by the New Congress, on goods imported into the adopting states. These two recommendations are also to be transmitted to Congress and the Executives of the several states.

On the opening of the Convention, a motion was made, by the opposition, to put the question immediately, as it was supposed every member had made up his mind on the subject, and an immediate determination would save the state great expence; this it is thought would have been carried, had not one of the principal supporters of the government, in a most animated and excellent speech, proved the extreme impropriety of such precipitancy in so important a business:—Upon which the motion was withdrawn.

Through the whole of the discussion of this subject, we are informed, the Convention shewed every disposition to promote the interest of the Union, and were determined to be actuated by no other motive than that which might tend to promote the general welfare; but being previously instructed by their constituents, and perceiving exceptions in the New Constitution, they thought themselves justifiable in postponing the ultimate decision of the important question, until it should be reconsidered by the several states, and such objections removed, as might be found necessary to the preservation of the Union.

[The bill of rights, and the proposed amendments, we shall publish in our next.]

It is currently reported through several channels, that the people of Kentucky, have applied by petition to the King of Spain for his protection in the government of that country, as Congress, they say, will not, or cannot, afford them such accommodation as to them appears satisfactory; added to this, that by being annexed to the Spanish government, they are in expectation of enjoying the free navigation of the Mississippi, which is the only and most likely means of establishing them a great and happy people.

On the 14th ult. Point Petre was opened to American vessels.

The Empress of Russia, it is said, is so offended with the British court for refusing to assist her in the war against the Turks, that her fleet is ordered North about in the Mediteranean.

The treaty concluded between the United States of America appears to be of more consequence than has been generally understood. I appears by the British prints, that the Emperor has made a demand on the nation of a present of gun-powder amounting in value to about 40,000l which it is expected will be sent. The Minister stated to the House of Commons that the quantity of cod fish taken on the banks of Newfoundland had been nearly doubled in the course of a few years, owing to the great demand for fish in the Mediterranean.

A letter from Gibraltar says, "You may depend on it as a certain fact, that a Spanish squadron of three sail of the line, besides frigates, &c. sailed from Cadiz on the 5th of April, their destination unknown, nor was it imagined they had a fourth of that number ready for sea."

Monday last a son of Mr. DREWIDZ, of West Point, was drowned a little above York-Town, in attempting to get on shore in a small canoe; his body was not found until Wednesday, when it was decently interred.

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Ship John, Boushnell, London.
Flora, Rawlins, Guernsey.
Brig Molly, Brown, Port-au Prince.
Susannah, Owens, Aux-Cayes.
Schooner Eurice, Butler, Boston.
Sloop Two Cousins, Jenkins, Philadelphia.
Nancy and Peggy, Blaney, St. Thomas's.
Polly, Morris, Antigua.

CLEARANCES.

Brig Louisa, Marshall, Antigua.
Sloop Delaware, Knox, Philadelphia.
Dolphin, Ramsay, Baltimore.
Tappahannock, Boush, Port-au-Prince.
Genoese, Crosier, New York.
Peggy, White, Baltimore.

TREASURY OFFICE,
AUGUST 23, 1788.

THE money in the funds appropriated to the payment of interest on the military debt, will be divided among the holders of *those warrants for the fixth years interest on military certificates*, which shall be brought into this office to be registered, between the date hereof, and the fourteenth day of October next, as the law directs.

J. AMBLER, Treasurer.

THE
AMPTHILL MILLS,

ARE in compleat order for manufacturing; and as the new crop of wheat is now coming in, merchants and others may be supplied with a quantity of flour or bread at a short notice ——Cash is given for good wheat delivered at the mill, by

WILLIAM PENNOCK.

☞ *Who wants to hire two good negro* COOPERS.

AUGUST 19, 1788.

For CHARTER,
To any port in Europe, without the Straights of Gibraltar,

THE SHIP
THOMAS,
CAPTAIN VICKEREY.

AMERICAN bottom, burthen about 500 hogsheads of tobacco. For terms apply to Messrs. Campbell and Wheeler, or Messrs. Donaldson and Stott, at Petersburg; Mr. James Heron, in Richmond; or the subscriber at Norfolk.

ROBERT TAYLOR.

Norfolk, August 20, 1788.

EIDOPHUSIKON
OF MOVING PICTURES,

THE Artist who has the above exhibition in hand has taken pains (as health permitted) to render them particularly striking to those who shall become his auditors. At the same time is obliged to inform those patronizers of his exhibition, he cannot get it ready so soon as he proposed, and is sorry for a retrogradation of his last advertisement, but shall certainly inform his subscribers, and the public in general, of the first evening's performance, which will be early in the following week, as he has compleated his paintings and machinery, and has only the space of time above mentioned to see their motions, and movements compleated in a manner that he flatters himself, will not only delight the eye, but his recitals and songs will charm the ear.

N. B. *All subscribers may depend on having their tickets delivered at their houses, in due time.*

For Sale,
A likely NEGRO MAN,
ABOUT 28 YEARS OLD,
For particulars inquire of the *Printer*.

THOMAS BREND,
Bookbinder & Stationer,
NEAR THE BRIDGE,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he carries on his business as usual, in all its various branches; where merchants may be furnished with compleat sets of account books, made and ruled to any pattern given; county court clerks and sheriffs with books for their different offices, and all others with blank books of any sort or size. He has just come to hand a collection of books on various subjects, all of which are American editions, and many of them neatly bound and lettered, the prices are as low as any English books of the same size. Among them

POEMS,

In one neat Pocket Volume, price only Six Shillings, handsomely bound and lettered, (although the Edinburgh copy sold for Six Shillings Sterling in Blue Boards)

CHIEFLY IN THE
SCOTTISH DIALECT
BY
ROBERT BURNS,
The celebrated AYRSHIRE *ploughman.*

The peculiar merit of this work is sufficiently evinced by the very numerous list of subscribers prefixed to the Edinburgh edition (there being not less than sixteen hundred) among whom appears many of the Nobility and Gentry of Scotland.

A number of the pieces have been presented to the notice of the public, through the channel of the news papers of this and some other States, viz. *Man was made to Mourn. The Cotter's Saturday Night. Invocation to Ruin. Despondency, an Ode, &c. &c.* which have been universally admired.

Extract from the MONTHLY REVIEW, for December 1786.

"These poems are chiefly in the comic strain. Some "are of the descriptive cast; particularly *Hallow-e'en*, "which contains a lively picture of the magical tricks "that still are practised in the country at that season. "Sometimes they are in the elegiac strain, among "which class the reader will find much of nature in "the lines to a mouse, on turning up her nest with "the plough, in Nov. 1785—and those to a mountain-daisy, on turning one down with the plough, "in April 1786. In these we meet with a strain of "that delicate tenderness, which renders the Idylls "of Madam Desbouliers so peculiarly interesting.

"His simple strain, artless and unadorned, seem to flow "without effort, from the native feelings of the heart. "They are always nervous, sometimes inelegant, often natural, simple and sublime; yet his verses are "sometimes struck off with a delicacy, and artless "simplicity, that charms like the bewitching though "irregular touches of a Shakespear."

*** *I have printed Catalogues of the above Books.* T. B.

POETRY.

THE DEPARTURE.

Addreſſed to Miſs —— on her leaving R-h-d, for the Summer.

WHEN Solo refulgent ſays forſake the meads,
And darkſome night to joyous day ſucceeds,
In ſolemn ſilence nature ſeems to mourn,
A loſs ſo great and wiſh his quick return:
Eliza thus, unheeding of my woe,
And deaf to all my prayers, reſolves to go,
And can it be? Oh Heav'n forbid, I cry,
While my fond breaſt heaves many a penſive ſigh,
Can ſhe, in whom the graces all unite,
Whoſe beauty muſt confound th' aſtoniſh'd ſight?
Can ſhe, I ſay, whom moſt of all I love,
Can ſhe, unkind, inconſtant, cruel prove?
Diſtracting thought! but Oh, my fears are juſt,
And my foreboding heart with grief will burſt!
My pray'rs alas! and flowing tears are vain,
She's gone! Eliza's gone! and flights my pain;
What poignant grief the fates for me prepare,
Thus deſtin'd to lament the abſent fair:
Penſive, I ſeek the ſolitary grove,
Fit place t' indulge in muſing of my love;
The grove no more, with all its charms, can pleaſe,
Nought but my fair can give one moment's eaſe.
Racked by deſpair, in loudeſt ſighs I mourn,
The diſtant echoing hills my ſighs return,
The diſtant hills, more pitying than my fair,
Spontaneous partners ſeem in all my care,
If 'mongſt the gayeſt clouds I ſeek relief,
To ſee them chearful, but augments my grief;
They happy ſeem, and in my breaſt renew,
This ſorrowing thought —— I once was happy too!
Yet, not in all their graces, can I ſee,
That ſoft engaging air, poſſeſſed by thee.
And if along Cam's verdant banks I ſtray,
Chearleſs I tread the ſolitary way,
The murm'ring ſtream in gentle windings flows,
And ſeems to ſooth not, but to mock my woes;
No place indeed can eaſe me of my care,
Unleſs Eliza, matchleſs maid be there,
And prove to me as kind as ſhe is fair.

W. T.

The *Generous Cardinal* (A true ſtory.)

A CERTAIN cardinal, who for the multitude of his generous actions was ſtiled the *patron of the poor*, had a conſtant cuſtom once or twice a week to give public audience to all indigent people in the hall of his palace, and to relieve every one according to their various neceſſities, or the motions of his own bounty.

One day a poor woman, encouraged by the fame of his generotity, came into the hall of this cardinal, with her only daughter, a beautiful maid of about fifteen years of age. When her turn came to be heard, among the crowd of the Petitioners, the cardinal diſcerning the marks of an extraordinary modeſty in her face and carriage, as alſo in her daughters, he encouraged her to tell her wants freely. She bluſhing, and not without tears, thus addreſſed herſelf to him: My Lord, I owe for the rent of my houſe five crowns and ſuch is my misfortune that I have no other means to pay it ſave what would break my heart, ſince my landlord threatens to force me to it; that is to proſtitute this my only daughter, whom I have hitherto, with great care, educated in virtue and abhorrence of that odious crime; what I therefore beg of your eminence is, that you would interpoſe your ſacred authority, and protect us from the violence of this cruel man, till by our honeſt induſtry we can procure the money for him.

The cardinal, moved with admiration at the woman's virtue and innocent modeſty, bid her be of good courage. Then he immediately wrote a billet, and giving it to the woman, *go* ſaid he *to my ſteward and ſhew him this paper, and he ſhall deliver thee five crowns to pay thy rent.*

The poor woman overjoyed and returning the cardinal a thouſand thanks, went directly to his ſteward, and gave him the note; which when he had read, he told her out fifty crowns She aſtoniſhed at the meaning of it, and fearing this was a trick of the ſteward to try her honeſty, refuſed to take above five, ſaying *ſhe aſked the cardinal for no more, and ſhe was ſure it was ſome miſtake.*

On the other ſide, the ſteward inſiſted on his maſter's orders, not daring to call it in queſtion But all the arguments he could uſe were inſufficient to prevail on her to take any more than five crowns; wherefore, to end the controverſy, he offered to go back to the cardina along with her and refer the matter to him When they came before that *munificent prince*, and he was fully informed of the buſineſs, *it is true*, ſaid he *I miſtook in writing fifty crowns; give me the paper, and I will rectify it* Thereupon he wrote again ſaying thus to the woman, *So much candour and virtue deſerves a recompence; here, I have ordered you five hundred crowns; what you can ſpare of it lay up as a dowry to give with your daughter in marriage.*

If I miſtake not adds the relator, this cardinal was called Farneſe; but whatever his name was, the action was truly heroic, and has but few parallels.

The ſoul that feels for others woe,
From heav'n its origin doth flow.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
THE LAWS,
Paſſed at the SESSION for 1787.

Will be Sold,

On the plantation whereon SAMUEL MAJOR, deceaſed, formerly lived in York county,

The 10th day of October next.

Twelve ſlaves, conſiſting of MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN,

Belonging to the eſtate of the above deceaſed Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſers on giving bond with approved ſecurity.

RICHARD BOOKER, Adm'r

AT NORFOLK, FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE BRIG

JESSE,

JOHN FLECK, Maſter.

BURTHEN 260 hogſheads of tobacco. Britiſh built and almoſt new, will take in tobacco at £. 6 ſterling per ton, conſigned to Meſſrs. CROSBIE & GREENWOOD, or on liberty of conſignment, at £ 7 ſterling per ton. Freight forwarded to my care, will be particularly attended to.

ROBERT HAYES.

Norfolk, July 20, 1788.

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION A SYSTEM OF THE

LAW,

OF

MARINE INSURANCES,

WITH THREE CHAPTERS ON

Bottomry, Inſurances on Lives, and on Inſurances againſt Fire.

BY JAMES ALLAN PARK, ESQUIRE,
OF LINCOLN'S INN, BARRISTER AT LAW.

CONDITIONS.

THE work will make a handſome Octavo volume containing upwards of 600 pages, including the introduction and table of principal matters; to be printed with a neat type on good paper. The price to ſubſcribers will be TWO DOLLARS, bound and lettered, HALF A DOLLAR to be paid at ſubſcribing, and the remainder on delivery of the book The price to thoſe who do not ſubſcribe will be HALF A GUINEA.

☞ Supſcriptions will be received by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, Printer, in Market-Street, between Second and Third-Streets, Philadelphia.——And by THOMAS BREND, Bookbinder and Stationer, in Richmond, near the Market-Houſe, where a ſpecimen of the work may be ſeen.

RICHMOND, July 30, 1788.

HANOVER-TOWN, July 24, 1788.

STOLEN from Hanover Town on Monday night the 7th inſt. a black HORSE, 6 years old, upwards of 5 feet high, long tail and hanging main, trots, paces, and gallops, a ſtar in his forehead, a white ſnip on the ſide of his noſe, one of his hind feet white, was galled on the breaſt by drawing in a chair. Any perſon that will deliver him to me, or give ſuch information ſo that I get him, ſhall receive a handſome reward for their trouble.

JAMES OLIVER.

LOUISA, Auguſt 4, 1788.

I CONCEIVE it may be neceſſary to caution all perſons from taking an aſſignment of my bond for fifty pounds given to HENRY GARRETT, of Louiſa county, the ſame being diſcharged.

1p CHRISTOPHER WOOD.

TAKEN up in Henrico county, in April laſt, two ſtrays, viz. A flea bitten gray MARE, and alſo a gray one. The flea bitten mare is about 12 or 13 years old, 4 feet 6 inches high, no brand perceivable. Appraiſed to three pounds ten ſhillings. The gray is about 10 years old 4 feet 6 inches high, with a dark mane and tail, ſhod all fours, and branded on the near buttock W. Appraiſed to ſix pounds.

JOHN PRICE.

WILLIAMSBURG, Auguſt 7, 1787.

I INTEND to England immediately, and deſire all perſons who are indebted to me by bond or open account to ſettle with Mr. JOHN CARTER, who I have appointed my attorney, and his receipts ſhall be good againſt me.

3P BENJAMIN BUCKTROUT.

WILLIAMSBURG, July 15, 1788.

COMMITTED to the jail of this city, the 22d day of June laſt, a negro man named CHARLES, who ſays he formerly belonged to David Roſs, near Peterſburg; but now to Mr Hanſon. His owner is deſired to come and pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN CRUMP, Jailor.

THE GOSPORT LOTS AND LAND,

BELONGING to the State, and not particularly reſerved for public uſe, will be expoſed to ſale on the premiſes on Monday the 15th of September next, for military certificates or other public ſecurities of this ſtate, bearing an intereſt of 6 per cent per annum, purſuant to a reſolution of the General Aſſembly of the 8th of January 1788 A credit of twelve months will be allowed to the purchaſers, on their giving bond with approved ſecurity. Some of the lots for ſale are contiguous to the river, and are amongſt the moſt valuable of that place. Few ſituations on the continent poſſeſs greater natural advantages for commerce than Goſport; and by being annexed to Portſmouth and enjoying the ſame harbour with Norfolk, it partakes of the advantages of eſtabliſhed towns. Theſe circumcumſtances and the probable revival of trade under the regulations of the general government afford a fair expectation that property here will be of very growing value.

ROBERT ANDREWS, Com'r.

Virginia, Auguſt 8, 1788

TO BE LET,

A HOUSE on the back ſtreet lately occupied by the Attorney General, and joining Mr JOHN BROWN's. It has a good garden, cellar, and all neceſſary out houſes.

—ALSO—

A HOUSE near the Maſon's Hall, both of which will be let upon reaſonable terms by applying to

G. GALT.

Richmond, Auguſt 8, 1788.

RUNAWAYS.

COMMITTED to the jail of Henrico county, the following runaways, viz. LUKE, hired to a Mr. Tucker, near Goochland courthouſe. HARRY, the property of Major Eggleſton, of Amelia. ISHAM, to Mr Wm. Southall, and DICK, to Mr. James Southall, of Charles City. ISHAM, the property of Pettus Raglun, of Hanover. JOHN, belonging to the eſtate of the late Col. Nathaniel Dandridge, and MOLE, the property of Col. Wm Dandridge, of Hanover

*** The owners are deſired to apply for them immediately.

Richmond, July 23, 1788.

County Court Clerks, merchants, ſheriffs, naval-officers, and others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, at the ſhorteſt notice, by the Printer hereof, viz

COUNTY COURT.
PETITION & SUMMONS.
SUBPOENAS.
WRITS.
ATTACHMENTS.
EXECUTIONS.
EXECUTORS BONDS.
ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.
EXECUTION BONDS, of four kinds
APPEARANCE ditto.
PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.
COMMON BONDS.
NOTES OF HAND.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF LADING.
BILLS OF SALE.
DEEDS OF TRUST.
DEEDS FOR LAND.
SEAMEN's ARTICLES.
INDENTURES &c.

NAVAL OFFICERS,
DUTY BONDS.
CLEARANCES.
PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,
OF VARIOUS FORMS.

May be had at this Office.
ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,
Printed ſince the reviſed code, viz. For the years 1784, 85, 86, and 87.

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